Table 1: **GDP by Expenditure Components (at constant 2015 prices)**

	Share in 2025 (%)	2025					2026	
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q
		Annual change, %						
Aggregate Domestic Demand (excluding stocks)	96.0	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.2	5.1
Private sector	77.5	5.8	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.4	4.6
Consumption	60.3	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.3	4.7	4.8
Investment	17.2	9.1	11.7	7.4	9.2	9.4	7.8	4.3
Public sector	18.3	4.9	7.5	6.2	7.5	6.6	4.4	7.3
Consumption	13.3	2.7	5.7	5.8	6.6	5.3	4.1	7.6
Investment	5.1	11.6	13.5	7.5	9.5	10.3	5.3	6.3
Net Exports	3.3	-7.9	-58.3	32.2	-32.9	-15.6	13.5	168.5
Exports of Goods and Services	68.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	6.3	4.9	5.2	17.0
Imports of Goods and Services	64.8	5.2	7.9	3.0	9.0	6.3	4.6	13.9
Real GDP, annual change %	**100.0**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**5.3**	**6.2**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**6.0**
GDP, seasonally adjusted, QoQ change %	-	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.4	-	-0.03	2.5

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding and exclusion of stocks.
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Table 2: **GDP by Economic Activity (at constant 2015 prices)**

	Share in 2025 (%)	2025					2026	
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q
		Annual change, %						
Services	59.5	5.1	5.1	5.3	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.9
Manufacturing	23.0	4.2	3.7	4.1	6.0	4.5	5.9	7.3
Agriculture	6.1	0.7	2.5	0.2	5.7	2.2	2.6	-3.7
Mining	5.7	-2.6	-5.2	9.4	1.4	0.6	-2.1	9.2
Construction	4.3	14.2	12.1	11.7	10.9	12.2	7.7	6.5
Real GDP, annual change %	**100.0**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**5.3**	**6.2**	**5.2**	**5.4**	**6.0**

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding and exclusion of import duties component.
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Table 3: **Balance of Payments**[1]

	2025[r]					2026[p]	
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q
	RM billion						
Current account	**13.8**	**2.7**	**13.5**	**2.7**	**32.8**	**15.2**	**10.8**
% of GDP	*2.9*	*0.6*	*2.6*	*0.5*	*1.6*	*3.0*	*2.0*
Goods	32.9	16.0	32.3	24.3	105.4	33.6	40.7
Services	-2.2	-0.5	2.7	5.3	5.3	6.4	-0.7
Primary income	-15.4	-9.5	-19.3	-23.1	-67.3	-20.9	-27.2
Secondary income	-1.5	-3.2	-2.2	-3.7	-10.6	-4.0	-2.1
Financial account	**-14.1**	**-1.7**	**-9.5**	**9.4**	**-16.0**	**27.4**	**-27.0**
Direct investment	16.5	5.9	8.6	22.5	53.5	14.7	0.4
Asset	-16.3	-7.9	-4.0	-11.0	-39.2	-17.7	-51.5
Liabilities	32.8	13.9	12.5	33.5	92.7	32.5	51.9
Portfolio investment	-45.1	15.6	-28.1	-1.9	-59.4	9.1	-35.2
Asset	-34.4	-22.6	-13.6	-15.9	-86.5	1.3	-33.3
Liabilities	-10.7	38.2	-14.6	14.0	27.0	7.8	-1.8
Financial derivatives	-1.7	1.3	-0.8	1.5	0.2	0.8	-1.3
Other investment	16.2	-24.6	10.8	-12.8	-10.3	2.7	9.0
Net errors & omissions	**3.3**	**0.01**	**-0.6**	**-11.0**	**-8.3**	**-26.2**	**33.2**
Overall balance	**3.1**	**1.0**	**3.1**	**1.2**	**8.4**	**16.4**	**17.0**

[r] Revised
[p] Preliminary
Assets: (-) denotes outflows due to the acquisition of assets abroad by residents.
Liabilities: (+) denotes inflows due to the incurrence of foreign liabilities.
[1] In accordance with the Sixth Edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6) by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Table 4: **Outstanding External Debt**

	2025[r]	2026[p]	
	end-Jun	end-Mar	end-Jun
	RM billion		
Total External Debt	**1,404.1**	**1,439.7**	**1,509.7**
USD billion equivalent	*332.0*	*356.4*	*372.7*
By instrument			
Bonds and notes	161.4	153.1	149.0
Interbank borrowings	243.9	242.3	264.7
Intercompany loans	237.9	255.4	267.3
Loans	94.0	97.4	103.5
Non-resident holdings of domestic debt securities	296.1	304.3	309.6
Non-resident deposits	145.2	160.5	166.7
IMF allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)	28.0	26.5	26.5
Others[1]	197.5	200.2	222.4
Maturity Profile			
Medium- and long-term	806.9	826.0	840.8
Short-term	597.2	613.6	668.9
Currency Denomination			
Ringgit	454.0	469.2	474.8
Foreign	950.1	970.5	1,034.9
Total External Debt/GDP, %	**71.4**	**70.1**	**71.6**
Short-term External Debt/Total External Debt, %	**42.5**	**42.6**	**44.3**

[r] Revised
[p] Preliminary
[1] Comprises trade credits and miscellaneous.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.
Source: Ministry of Finance, Malaysia and Bank Negara Malaysia

Table 5: **Credit to the Private Non-Financial Sector**

	2025	2026		2025	2026	
	2Q	1Q	2Q	2Q	1Q	2Q
	End-period, RM billion			Annual change, %		
Total Credit to the Private Non-Financial Sector[1]	2,939.6	3,077.8	3127.8	5.2	5.6	6.4
Outstanding corporate bonds[2]	605.7	638.3	654.8	4.3	5.9	8.1
Outstanding loans[3,4]	2,334.0	2,439.5	2473.1	5.5	5.5	6.0
Businesses	827.5	871.3	886.9	4.4	5.7	7.2
SMEs	426.7	440.3	444.4	6.0	5.2	4.2
Non-SMEs	398.0	427.9	439.1	3.1	6.2	10.3
Households	1,506.5	1,568.2	1586.2	6.0	5.4	5.3
Credit to Businesses[5]	1,433.2	1,509.6	1541.7	4.4	5.7	7.6

[1] Starting with the 4Q 2022 Quarterly Bulletin, credit to the private non-financial sector was introduced to enhance the quality of data on financing channelled towards the generation of domestic economic activity. This replaces the previous series on net financing to the private sector.
[2] Includes conventional and Islamic short-term papers in addition to longer-term bonds and sukuk; excludes issuances by Cagamas, government, financial institutions and non-bank financial institutions.
[3] Loans by the banking system and development financial institutions (DFIs). Refer to the sum of outstanding business and household loans, and excludes loans to government, financial institutions, non-bank financial institutions and other entities.
[4] Excludes loans sold to Cagamas without recourse.
[5] Comprises outstanding loans to businesses and outstanding corporate bonds.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Table 6: **Loan Indicators**[1]

	2025		2026			2026		
	2Q	1H	1Q	2Q	1H	1Q	2Q	1H
	During the period, RM billion					Annual change, %		
Total Private Non-Financial Sector[2]								
Loan applications	415.0	798.4	396.3	467.9	864.2	3.3	12.8	8.2
Loan approvals	211.5	403.4	209.4	240.5	449.9	9.1	13.7	11.5
Loan disbursements	509.8	1,022.5	523.0	541.4	1,064.5	2.0	6.2	4.1
Loan repayments	488.8	989.6	496.6	518.5	1,015.1	- 0.8	6.1	2.6
Of which:								
Businesses[3]								
Loan applications	172.3	325.5	163.4	211.9	375.2	6.6	23.0	15.3
Loan approvals	101.8	189.5	103.0	126.3	229.4	17.4	24.1	21.0
Loan disbursements	373.4	741.6	374.0	399.1	773.2	1.6	6.9	4.3
Loan repayments	355.1	713.0	348.3	379.1	727.4	- 2.7	6.8	2.0
SMEs								
Loan applications	92.8	178.9	82.4	95.5	177.9	- 4.3	2.9	- 0.6
Loan approvals	45.9	84.7	41.8	52.0	93.9	8.0	13.2	10.8
Loan disbursements	137.5	277.0	132.0	140.9	272.9	- 5.3	2.4	- 1.5
Loan repayments	129.4	261.9	127.2	130.6	257.7	- 4.0	0.9	- 1.6
Non-SMEs								
Loan applications	79.5	146.5	81.0	116.3	197.3	20.8	46.4	34.7
Loan approvals	55.8	104.8	61.2	74.3	135.5	24.8	33.1	29.2
Loan disbursements	234.6	462.0	240.2	256.4	496.6	5.7	9.3	7.5
Loan repayments	224.4	449.0	219.8	247.8	467.6	- 2.1	10.4	4.1
Households								
Loan applications	242.6	472.9	232.9	256.1	489.0	1.1	5.5	3.4
Loan approvals	109.8	213.9	106.4	114.2	220.6	2.1	4.0	3.1
Loan disbursements	136.4	280.9	149.0	142.3	291.3	3.1	4.3	3.7
Loan repayments	133.8	276.5	148.3	139.3	287.6	3.9	4.2	4.0

[1] Loans for all segments include data from banking system and development financial institutions (DFIs).
[2] Refer to the sum of outstanding business and household loans, and excludes loans to government, financial institutions, non-bank financial institutions and other entities.
[3] Numbers for SMEs and Non-SMEs may not add up to total businesses given the inclusion of those with no classification by firm size.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Table 7: **Key Financial Soundness Indicators**

	2025	2026	
	2Q	1Q	2Q[p]
	% (or otherwise stated)		
Banking System			
Capital Adequacy			
Total capital ratio	18.4	17.7	17.4
Tier 1 capital ratio	15.4	14.7	14.5
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	14.9	14.2	13.9
Profitability[1]			
Return on assets (based on profit before tax)	1.5	1.1	1.3
Return on equity (based on profit before tax)	13.1	10.5	11.5
Return on equity (based on profit after tax)	10.1	7.9	8.9
Profit before tax (year-to-date, RM billion)	27.1	11.2	24.8
Of which:			
Net interest income	32.3	16.3	32.5
Fee income	6.8	3.5	7.2
Trading and investment income	8.3	3.4	6.9
Operating cost	23.3	11.7	23.4
Credit cost	1.7	1.2	2.2
Liquidity and Funding			
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	160.0	144.6	149.7
Of which:			
MYR LCR	172.8	163.3	166.4
Net Stable Funding Ratio	115.7	113.9	114.7
Weighted average cost of deposits	2.5	2.3	2.4
Weighted average cost of funds	2.7	2.5	2.6

p Preliminary
1 Banking system profits are aggregated at the entity level and adjusted for dividend income received from domestic banking subsidiaries. Return on assets and equity are calculated based on annualised year-to-date profits.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, Bursa Malaysia, Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Employees Provident Fund, Securities Commission Malaysia and Bank Negara Malaysia estimates

Table 7: Key Financial Soundness Indicators (cont'd)

	2025	2026	
	2Q	1Q	2Q[p]
	% (or otherwise stated)		
Banking System			
Liquidity and Funding			
External debt (RM billion)	444.6	461.9	496.4
Of which:			
Interbank borrowings	243.9	242.3	264.7
Financial institution placement and vostro	33.7	45.9	43.1
Deposits accepted from non-financial institution	111.2	114.4	123.3
Debt securities	28.7	32.7	33.0
FCY external debt-at-risk (RM billion)[2]	90.6	87.1	97.3
FCY liquid assets (RM billion)[3]	246.0	224.6	264.2
Asset Quality			
Gross impaired loans ratio[4]	1.4	1.4	1.4
Stage 2 loans ratio	6.6	6.1	5.9
Loan loss coverage ratio (incl. regulatory reserve)	130.3	124.8	124.6
Annualised credit cost (bps)	14.8	19.6	18.4
Sensitivity to Market Risk			
FX net open position (NOP) (share of total capital)	4.3	4.2	3.6
Of which:			
USD NOP (share of total capital)	2.5	2.6	2.0

[p] Preliminary
[2] Banks' external debt-at-risk comprises financial institutions' deposits, interbank borrowings and short-term loans from unrelated non-resident counterparties.
[3] Liquid assets comprise cash and cash equivalents, unencumbered debt securities held and interbank placements.
[4] Based on Stage 3 loans under the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard 9 (MFRS 9).
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, Bursa Malaysia, Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Employees Provident Fund, Securities Commission Malaysia and Bank Negara Malaysia estimates

Table 7: **Key Financial Soundness Indicators (cont'd)**

	2025	2026	
	2Q	1Q	2Q[p]
	% (or otherwise stated)		
Insurance and Takaful Sector			
Capital adequacy ratio	222.6	223.7	224.7
Life Insurance and Family Takaful			
Net profit after tax (year-to-date, RM billion)[5]	n.a.	1.6	3.7
New business premium / contribution (year-to-date, RM billion)	13.9	8.6	15.3
Capital adequacy ratio[6]	213.8	214.5	214.5
General Insurance and General Takaful			
Net profit after tax (year-to-date, RM billion)[5]	n.a.	0.9	2.0
Gross direct premium / contribution (year-to-date, RM billion)	15.4	8.2	15.7
Claims ratio[7]	57.9	58.7	58.4
Capital adequacy ratio[6]	247.6	248.5	245.6
Development Financial Institutions (DFI)[8]			
Lending to targeted sectors (annual growth)	7.8	6.2	6.4
Deposits mobilised (annual growth)	2.9	7.0	10.0
Gross impaired loans ratio[4]	5.6	4.2	4.5
Return on assets (based on profit before tax)[9]	1.3	1.2	1.0

p Preliminary
4 Based on Stage 3 loans under the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard 9 (MFRS 9).
5 Data is measured at total company level, based on MFRS 17 accounting standard. As such, the figures may not be directly comparable to the data reported in previous publications.
6 Data include composite reinsurers / retakaful operators holding multiple licences, which are classified under either the life / family or general sector based on their predominant business segment.
7 Based on year-to-date net claims incurred and earned premium / contribution income. As such, the figures may not be directly comparable to the data reported in previous publications.
8 Refers to development financial institutions under the Development Financial Institutions Act 2002.
9 Return on assets are calculated based on annualised year-to-date profits.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, Bursa Malaysia, Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Employees Provident Fund, Securities Commission Malaysia and Bank Negara Malaysia estimates

Table 7: **Key Financial Soundness Indicators (cont'd)**

	2025	2026	
	2Q	1Q	2Qp
	% (or otherwise stated)		
Household (HH) Sector			
HH financial assets (RM billion)	3,478.5	3,718.1	3,777.5
Growth of HH financial assets (annual)	5.4	8.0	8.6
HH debt (RM billion)	1,666.4	1,734.4	1,754.2
HH debt-to-GDP ratio	84.7	84.5	83.2
Growth of HH debt (annual)	5.9	5.4	5.3
Of which (annual growth):			
Residential property	6.3	5.6	5.6
Non-residential property	3.9	4.8	5.1
Cars	7.7	7.1	6.5
Credit cards	9.2	6.0	3.9
Personal financing	4.7	2.7	0.7
Securities	-1.7	2.7	3.5
Median debt service ratio for outstanding loans	33.4	32.2	32.1
Median debt-to-income (times)	1.4	1.3	1.3
Gross impaired loans ratio (bank + DFI loans)[4]	1.1	1.1	1.1
Business Sector			
Non-financial corporate debt (RM billion)	2,050.5	2,145.7	2,215.1
Non-financial corporate debt-to-GDP Ratio	104.2	104.5	105.1
Gross impaired loans ratio (bank + DFI loans)[4]	3.1	2.7	2.8
Stage 2 loans ratio (bank + DFI loans)	11.9	10.3	9.8
Small medium enterprise (SME)			
Gross impaired loans ratio (bank + DFI loans)[4]	3.6	3.6	3.6
Stage 2 loans ratio (bank + DFI loans)	11.9	11.0	10.5
Delinquency ratio (bank + DFI loans)[10]	1.3	1.5	1.2
Loans under repayment assistance (share of total SME loans)[11]	4.1	4.0	3.9

p Preliminary
4 Based on Stage 3 loans under the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard 9 (MFRS 9).
10 Based on loans with one or two months in arrears.
11 Repayment assistance loans refer to restructured and rescheduled loans by banks and loans under AKPK programmes.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, Bursa Malaysia, Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Employees Provident Fund, Securities Commission Malaysia and Bank Negara Malaysia estimates

Table 7: **Key Financial Soundness Indicators (cont'd)**

	2025	2026	
	2Q	1Q	2Q^p
	% (or otherwise stated)		
Property Sector			
Residential property			
End-financing (RM billion)	869.5	905.3	916.9
End-financing (share of total banking system loans)	37.9	37.8	37.8
Growth of end-financing (annual)	6.4	5.6	5.4
Gross impaired loans ratio[4]	1.1	1.1	1.2
Median outstanding loan-to-value ratio	70.2	70.4	70.6
Non-residential property[12]			
End-financing (RM billion)	279.6	295.1	301.7
End-financing (share of total banking system loans)	12.2	12.3	12.5
Of which:			
Office spaces and shopping complexes (share of total banking system loans)	2.6	2.5	2.5
Growth of end-financing (annual)	7.3	6.9	7.9
Gross impaired loans ratio[4]	1.5	1.5	1.5
Median outstanding loan-to-value ratio	54.6	54.7	54.8

^p Preliminary
[4] Based on Stage 3 loans under the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard 9 (MFRS 9).
[12] Covers office space and shopping complex segments and shophouses, in addition to other non-residential segments such as industrial building, hotel and land purchases.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, Bursa Malaysia, Department of Statistics, Malaysia, Employees Provident Fund, Securities Commission Malaysia and Bank Negara Malaysia estimates

Table 8: **Key Financial Soundness Indicators: Islamic Finance**

	2025	2026	
	2Q	1Q	2Q[p]
	% (or otherwise stated)		
Islamic Banking System			
Capital Adequacy			
Total capital ratio	18.1	17.6	17.2
Tier 1 capital ratio	14.9	14.7	14.3
Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio	14.2	13.8	13.5
Profitability[1]			
Return on assets (based on profit before tax)	1.1	1.0	0.9
Return on equity (based on profit before tax)	14.6	13.2	13.0
Return on equity (based on profit after tax)	11.1	10.0	10.0
Profit before tax (year-to-date, RM billion)	6.3	3.0	6.0
Of which:			
Net financing income	11.6	5.9	11.7
Fee income	1.3	0.6	1.4
Trading and investment income	1.0	0.4	0.8
Operating cost	5.8	2.9	5.6
Credit cost	1.1	0.7	1.7
Liquidity and Funding			
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	150.9	140.6	142.0
Of which:			
MYR LCR	157.5	143.8	146.2
Net Stable Funding Ratio[2]	111.4	111.0	109.9
Weighted average cost of deposits	2.83	2.61	2.65
Weighted average cost of funds	2.94	2.73	2.78
Investment accounts (share of total deposits and investment accounts)	16.7	17.2	16.9

p Preliminary
1 Islamic banking system profits are aggregated at the entity level. Return on assets and equity are calculated based on annualised year-to-date profits.
2 Net Stable Funding Ratio of Islamic subsidiaries is reported at group level.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia

Table 8: **Key Financial Soundness Indicators: Islamic Finance (cont'd)**

	2025	2026	
	2Q	1Q	2Q[p]
	% (or otherwise stated)		
Islamic Banking System			
Asset Quality			
Gross impaired financing ratio[3]	1.4	1.5	1.5
Stage 2 financing ratio	6.5	6.2	6.0
Financing loss coverage ratio (incl. regulatory reserve)	101.6	94.0	93.4
Annualised credit cost (bps)	23.4	27.1	31.8
Takaful Sector			
Capital adequacy ratio	230.0	221.7	222.1
Family Takaful			
Net profit after tax (year-to-date, RM billion)[4]	n.a.	0.3	0.6
New business contribution (year-to-date, RM billion)	5.3	3.1	5.4
Capital adequacy ratio[5]	231.9	225.0	223.7
General Takaful			
Net profit after tax (year-to-date, RM billion)[4]	n.a.	0.3	0.6
Gross direct contribution (year-to-date, RM billion)	3.2	1.9	3.5
Claims ratio[6]	63.5	57.8	62.1
Capital adequacy ratio[5]	226.4	216.3	219.6

[p] Preliminary
[3] Based on Stage 3 financing under the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard 9 (MFRS 9).
[4] Data is measured at total company level, based on MFRS 17 accounting standard. As such, the figures may not be directly comparable to the data reported in previous publications.
[5] Data include composite retakaful operators holding multiple licences, which are classified under either the family or general sector based on their predominant business segment.
[6] Based on year-to-date net claims incurred and earned contribution income. As such, the figures may not be directly comparable to the data reported in previous publications.
Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding.

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia